4.

Plain De Laines will be offered this day at 1/ a yard at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st. TOILET QUILTS .- S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will offer, this day, 250 Toilet Quilts at #2 each, worth \$3 50. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand st.

ECONOMISTS ATTENTION!-The greatest barpains offered this season can be had for two days at D. Thomas's Dry Goods Store, No. 141 Spring-st., cor. of Wooster, who is offering the remainder of his goods, purchased in the Fall, at offering the remainder of his goods, purchased in the Fall, at one half their cost. This is positively the last that will be ofered this season, and bargain-seekers should not miss the opportunity.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. - We beg to inform Between CLOTHING, just manufactured, contains the largest va-lety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house-ranging from the low-priced up to the finest article in the trade; all got up in our usual superior style. D. Dzvlin & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 250 Brosilway, cor. Warren-st.

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER of this Winter, in producing Colds, Coughs and Pulmonary Complaints, afford all an opportunity to try the wenderful effects of Park's Bal-nam or Wild Cherry and Tar. Its effects even in case firmed cases is tested by a single bottle. Sold everywhere Barkes & Park, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

HOSTETTER.-The surprising effects of Hos THURSTEFIEL.—The surprising checks of HOSE arrays is Storage in removing Bile, foreing an appetite, imparing health and tone to the system, and dissipating Dyspeptic symptoms, is truly wonderful. Every nervour, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, either male or female, should try it at once. Sold by all Grocers, Hotels and Druggists. BARKES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway, sorred Dances.

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CERTIFICATE OF COMMODORE PERRY.-CERTIFICATE OF COMMODORE PERRY.—I have greet pleasure in bearing testimony to the truthfulness of the scenes depicted by Mr. Heisze in the Panorama of China and Japan now on exhibition in this city. The original sketches were made under my especial notice, and represent very faithfully the peculiarities of Japanese and Low Chewan scenery. Their buildings, vessels, boats, figures, costumes, kc., and with respect to the drawings, illustrative of China, by Mr. West, it gives me additional satisfaction to say, that so far as my observations in that country may authorize an opinion, I can speak in terms of equal praise of the fidelity with which he has executed his part of these interesting and instructive delineations.

M. C. Perry.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS surpass all other ramedies for the cure of Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Erny tions of the Skin. They set in unison on the absorbent system aradicate all poisconous matter from the body—their effects is many cases appearing like a charm. Sold at the Manufactoria E., 50 Maidon-lane, N. Y., and No. 244 Strand, London, at 25c. Che., and &1 per pot or box.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - All persons who ples supplied gratis.
I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WIGS -- HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wios and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their bone. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace fil beauty, case and durability—litting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURG-LAE-PROOF SAFE, with Hail's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, bot meetived prise medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, an Crystal Palace, New York, 1833-74, Silas C. Herring & Co. Nos. 185, 137 and 139 Waterst., New York.

MINERAL WATER from the Artesian Well, St. Catherine's, Canada West.—The use of this water in cases of Dyspepsis, Gout, Rheumatian, Scrofuls, Sait Rheum, Diseases of the Liver, and also those to which Females are liable, has been sanctioned by physicians of the highest standing. In many of these diseases it is a specific. As a preventive to billous diseases it is highly recommended, and in curing and warding off attacks of Fever and Ages, it is invaluable.

The water, as bottled, is highly concentrated, and one tespeonfull, added to a tumble of cold water, forms a dose for an adult. By adding one-half of a small bottle to a tub of water, a bath can be obtained possessing all the qualities derived from the surface of the surfa

a bath can be obtained possessing all the qualities derived from some at the Springs.

Having just received a supply, I am ready to furnish it to purchasers. Large bottles, \$1; small do., 50 cents.

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CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of clean:
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EXCELSIOR

FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1859.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a secul-amount of Ten Fer cart on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date,

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

# New-Work Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1856.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 150,000 copies the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price,

F. W. Cook, Granville-What State? When was you

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of Tus SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing can be had at the counter in the publication offic Price Six Cents. The steamship Africa will leave this port for Liverpool To-Day at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents; Paris-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine street, Strand.

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Sexare, Feb. 5 .- A resolution to give two hundred cerds of wood to the poor of Washington City was tabled by seven majority. A bill was introduced for the coinage of pieces of the value of \$100, to be called "Unions." The remainder of the session was used up by Mr. Foot, who made a speech on our Centra American Relations. He was for requiring a strict fulfillment of the stipulations of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and if England does not do it, for giving her notice to quit, and making her do so. Adjourned.

Hosse, Feb. 5 .- The House refused by twelve ma jority to table the resolution declaring Adam Glos cuper Sergeant-at-Arms, and he was chosen to that office by 103 to 98. Nathan Darling was elected Doorkeeper, and Robert Morris Postmaster. The rules of the last House were conditionally adopted. Mr. Fornev was paid \$8 a day, in addition to his regular salary, for services as presiding officer. Pending a motion to make O. Follett of Ohio Printer, the House ad-

The weather continued very cold yesterday. Rail roads are obstructed, trains delayed, ferry-boats stuck in the ice, and all manner of discomforts

The steamer now over due at this port had not been heard from when we went to press this

The American State Convention of New-Hampshire yesterday renominated Mr. Metcalf as their candidate for Governor.

We congratulate the people of this City on the Bet that at last the Central Park if becure. After a patient hearing of the case, Judge Harris yesterday gave his decision in favor of the Park. The report of the Commissioners is now confirmed by the fiscal authority, and nothing now remains but The active work of laying wout and preparing it for use. That, doubtless, will at once be proceeded with; and probably by the Summer of next year this magnificent work will be so far advanced that Its beauty and utility can be practically appreciated. spectors who attempted to save the ballot-box,

New-York has cause to rejoice at the escape of this great enterprise from the many dangers that have menaced it at the various stages of its progress.

The decision of Judge Harris is given at length on another page.

The telegraph gives us a brief account of a serious accident on the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Railroad. One man was killed, and from 25 to 30 badly injured. There was also an accident yesterday on the Harlem Railroad, whereby a conductor was killed.

### WESTON VERSUS PIERCE.

We hope that not one of our readers has omitted to read with the care and attention it so richly deserves, the admirable paper of Mr. Weston, published in our yesterday's impression, on the Poor Whites of the South." Rich in facts collected from the most authentic sources, it is entirely unexceptionable in manner and fraternal in tone. It ought to be printed in a pamphlet and largely distributed both North and South. It would serve to give to the great mass of the people of both sections a far juster idea than is generally possessed of the grounds, objects, aims and intentions of the existing agitation against Slavery -an agitation commenced some twenty years ago by a few pious and conscientious men in conference rooms and churches, but which has gradually attracted the attention of statists and political economists, till being carried into politics by the annexation of Texas, the Fugitive Act of 1850. and the attempt to extend Slavery into Kansas, it has now become the great and leading subject of public interest.

What gross ignorance of the true nature, objects, and ends of this agitation prevails among persons occupying even the highest positions, is manifested by one of the concluding paragraphs of the Presi dent's late annual Message. That paragraph runs

"If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan If the passionate rage of ranansism and partias-spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans—to trample under feot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation—and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions."

How ignorant and mistaken the President is: how he has been betrayed by his ignorance into the most calumnious charges against men quite as patriotic as himself-quite as much devoted as he is, and perhaps a little more so, to the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans, and whose zeal, as to that matter, has also the advantage of being based upon knowledge, which is a great deal more than can be said of his-must have been made clear as daylight to every reader of Mr. Weston's article.

It is shown in that article beyond all dispute that the largest number of white persons who, on the most liberal calculation, can be supposed to derive any advantage from the existence of Slavery among us is less than two millions, while the remaining four millions and upward of the white population of the Slave States are exposed by it to terrible humiliations and degradations, growing every day worse and worse, and out of which it is utterly impossble for them to emerge by any efforts of their own. Hitherto those wretched people have had a resource in emigration to new States; but that resource is now almost exhausted. Of the unoccupied territory of the United States, there remains very little the climate of which is at all suited to Southern constitutions. No doubt the Southern people may still find some relief in seek ing employment in our rapidly-growing Western towns and cities; but a great obstacle to that is their ignorance and their total destitution of means or opportunity at home to learn any useful trade or

Let the President read with care Mr. Weston's essay, and then say whether hostility to Slavery existing, totally irrespective of any concern for the "relatively few Africans in the United States"though by the same rule by which Mr. Pierce describes our black people as Africans, be might himself be called a Scotch-Irishman or a Celt. Let him read that article, and then say whether the struggle against the further extension of Slavery indicates a disposition "to abandon and disregard "the interests of twenty-five millions of Americans," or whether, on the other hand, the nefarious attempt in which, for the most purely selfish metives, he is now engaged, to extend Slavery into Kansas is not an attempt to sacrifice the interests of twenty-three millions of Americans and the hopes of their posterity to the ambition, avarice and very questionable advantage of three hundred thousand slaveholding capitalists?

# A BRUTAL MURDER IN KANSAS.

The telegraph reported from Kansas some time since an alarming collision at Easton, on the day of the State election, in which several men on both sides had been killed. With the usual falsehood of the reports forwarded by the Border Ruffians, the blame of this collision was ascribed to the Free-State men, the aggressor being alleged to be a Captain Brown at the head of a military company from Lawrence, who had come in contact with another military company from Kickapoo.

A day or two after the telegraph contradicted its own story, and reported the affair at Easton to be of no consequence. But within a few days past letters have been to arrive from Kansas, in which the matter regains its original seriousness. We published on Saturday two letters of this sort-one from Lawrence, the other from Leavenworthbut at the same time we expressed the hope and belief that the bloody story told in them must be an exaggeration. But that story is fully confirmed by letters which we printed on Monday copied from The St. Louis Democrat, and by a letter from our correspondent at Leavenworth, published to-day, which leaves no doubt that the Border Ruffisne, encouraged by the impunity which they enjoy, have perpetrated a new murder, far outdoing all their other exploits in point of cowardice and brutality. Cold indeed must be the heart which such borrid atrocity fails to stir.

The facts are these: The City of Leavenworth, though it contained a Free-State majority, and had a Free-State Mayor and Common Council, vet unfortunately had no provision of Sharp's rifles. It had no leader of commanding courage and prudence, and, being situated close on the Missouri line, was particularly exposed to Border-Ruffian invasion. Of this the Border Ruffians have taken advantage. The voting upon the acceptance of the State Constitution drew to that town a Missouri mob, who attacked the polls by surprise. knocked down and nearly killed one of the In-

which the ruffians seized and carried off-thus, for the time, breaking up the election. A few days after, in the absence of the editor and proprietor of The Territorial Register, published at Leaven worth, who had gone to attend a Convention to neminate officers under the State Constitution, a Missouri mob visited the town and seized the press and types of that paper and threw them into the

Finding it impossible to preserve order, and that the city was conquered by the Ruffians, the Free-State Mayor resigned, and a Border Ruffian was chosen in his place. This new Mayor issued a preclamation forbidding any election for State officers to be held in Leavenworth, under pretense that it would produce a riot. In consequence of this proclamation the persons deputed to hold the election determined, under authority vested in them for that purpose, to adjourn it for four days and to hold it on the 19th. A similar adjournment was also made of the election at Stranger Creek, otherwise called Easten, about twelve miles from Leavenworth. Thus, the Kickapoo Rangers, a Border-Ruffian military company, which visited that place on the 15th to prevent an election, were not only defeated of their purpose, but during their absence from Kickapco, a town on the Missouri some distance above Leavenworth, the Free-State men there. where it was not supposed they would dare to vote at all, very quietly completed their election.

On the 19th the voting took place at Stranger Creek. At night, after the polls were closed, a considerable body of Ruffians made their appearance to seize the ballot-boxes. But the Free-State men were prepared and armed, and the Ruffians, not daring to attack them, after some parleying encamped at a distance. About midnight a few of the Free-State men, who, thinking that all was quiet, had set out on their return home, were intercepted by the Ruffians. One, however, escaped, bringing back the news that his companions were prisoners, when the men at Stranger Creek marched on the Ruffians and demanded their release. This was conceded, but the parties did not separate without some firing, in which several of the Ruffians were wounded-one, it was supposed, mortally.

In the morning at daylight, the Free-State men at Stranger Creek started for their homes. Among them was a party of eight, headed by Mr. Brown. who had gone from Leavenworth to assist the men of Stranger Creek in defending themselves against intruders. This party fell in with near a hundred Border Ruffians, by whom they were made prisoters, and by whom Mr. Brown, after he had given up his arms, was murdered in cold blood in the most shocking and brutal manner. The other six prisoners had a very narrow escape, as did also some other Free-State men who were pursued and fired at by these assassins. The particulars of this horrid murder will be found in the letter of our correspondent in another column. It more resembles the conduct of infuriated savages than anything else. The murdered man leaves a wife and infant child. Our correspondent had seen the manuled corpse.

This took place before the arrival of the President's late message. The arrival of that message will probably be the signal for twenty similar murders. The blood of this man rests on the head of President Pierce, and it will rest on the head of Congress too, if instant steps are not taken to protect the unfortunate inhabitants of Kansas against these cowardly and cruel assassinations.

WISE IN HIS SOBER MOMENTS. In another column will be found Gov. Wise's peech, or rather Mr. Wise's speech-for he disclaims speaking as Governor-made to the Southern Commercial Convention at a dinner given to the members by the City of Richmond. It contains some very sensible things. The Governor being a water drinker, in the midst of noise and confusion preserved a discreet sobriety. His view of State Rights seems to agree very much with the doctrines maintained by the Supreme may not exist, and has not the best of reasons for | Court of Wisconsin in the case of Booth. "I will remember." he said, "the Constitution of the United States, and I will also remember the Constitution of Virginia. I have, like every other pilot whose ship is well provided, more charts than one. The ship sails not waters. I will remember the chart of the United States when on Federal waters, and when I come into the State waters I will then remember that there is another chart to steer by." The policy which he proposes to adopt in case of rouble is safe and cautions. He talks blusteringly ndeed about "thundering like a god" fighting, without regard to odds, and going down in the deep sea with flag flying; but after all these flourishes what he really recommends is, to keep out of harm's way, as much as may be; in case of a storm, to keep the anchors down as long as possible, and when the sea becomes too threatening, then to try lying to.

His remarks on sectionalism and on efforts by one section of the Union to regain that due weight and power of which it may have been anjustly do prived, we especially recommend to the attention of such timorous brethren-orsisters-as The Commercial Advertiser of this city, and other journals of that stamp. "There is, however, more than sectionalism in holding these conventions. Its high and chief object is to hold your Union safe. If in the course of events one party in a union becomes so weak as to be likely to become provincialized, there can be nothing more dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union than such weakness. You must, there-

fore, exert your wisdom and energy to restore

the equilibrium. The Governor's ideas about the impossibility of lepriving New-York of her leadership in commerce long as she maintains her present physical advantages and concentration of capital, are very idicious. Though the Union were divided into two thousand fragments, New-York would still be the commercial capital of the whole country, for the very same reasons that make London the com mercial capital of the globe. And we may observe, by the way, that it was the perception of this very fact, and the idea that probably New-York might make more, in a commercial and financial point of view, out of the Union than in it, that made George Clinton, and the powerful party at the head of which he stood, so indifferent. or, to speak the whole truth, so hostile to the adop-

tion of the Federal Constitution. If the Southern people will take Mr. Wise's advice-leave off attempting to maintain a political supremacy to which neither their numbers, their wealth, nor anything else entitles them-a supremacy founded, toc, upon so slippery a basis as the constant extension of Slavery-and will go to work 'individually" to better their condition, and especially that of their laboring white populationwe might expect great changes and improvements, as well in temper and ideas as in material con-

FROM WASHINGTON.

CLOSE OF THE STRUGGLE FOR SPEAKER. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Saturday night, Feb. 2. In what century did we commence this struggle for the Speakership? Was that last the 511th or the 1.179th vote? I have lost all account of time, but it seems so very long since the contest opened that I hardly remember anything else. My brain is all a whirl, my head aches intensely (I may thank Border Ruffianism for that), and I was able to remain barely a few minutes at the Capitol today; I am searcely fit to sit up; but I know that BANKS IS SPEAKER, and that suffices. The election has been made and ratified; the Speaker has been conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Aiken, Campbell and Fuller; he has made his speech, taken the oath, and the House has adjourned. So the long agony is entirely over.

There was formerly a Bank of doubtful repute for solveney at Wooster, Ohio, which, after barely weathering several dangerous points, at length went by the board. Everybody who happened to hold one of its bills, with a great many who had neither these nor any other, was cursing its managers and their rascality; but an Irishman in Cleveland, who had heard a hundred times that this bank was about to fail, and who supposed that was the natural and necessary end of all banksthe end for which they were created-took a rather peculiar view of the matter: "Ah!" said he in enthusiastic admiration to a friend, "that was a bully of a bank! It stood up a great while?" And so I, who have been accustomed to see the North back out at the end of every contest with the South, instead of denouncing and railing at our friends in case they had surrendered Banks and got beaten (as beaten they inevitably would have been) any time during the last three weeks, was fully prepared to commend them for standing up

It was only night before last that one of our most active men in the House was conversing with two Southern Democrats who urged him to drop Banks and let the House be organized. Take anybody else, they urged, and you may elect him in an hour-even if it be Giddings. He replied that our candidate was Banks, and we should elect him or nobody. "We give you fair notice," they rejoined, that you can never elect Banks, for we won't let you. We can't afford to let you have so great a triumph as the election of Banks would now be. It would light bonfires on every Northern hill and cause salutes to be fired in every Northern city. Anything else you may do, but you shall not elect

When the House adjourned last night on a vote of 103 for Aiken, many of our friends were panicstricken. That the Plurality rule would pass today was inevitable-for the other side was quite as ready for it as ours. If the ten Anti-Banks men who finally voted for it had not done so, I presume others would. It was merely deemed good policy to held the great mass of the Nebraska Democracy in opposition, so that they could say to the South Americans. "You see how these Banks men are crowding you to a choice between their candidate and ours. Now make them repent it!" This was shrewd management, but not very gallant. However, our friends had resolved to end the contest somehow, and the result has justified their courage. Yet it is plain that if we had been enabled to earry the Plurality rule yesterday-as we tried hard to do-we should have closed that day with Aiken in the Speaker's chair. For then Broome, Valk, Bayard Clark and Whitney went for Aiken, raising his vote to 103, while he had two supporters absent (paired with Banks men and goue to dinner, ) giving him in reality 105 votes, while we had but 102 for Banks. (Mr. Robison of Pa., absent and pair expired, came in this morning.) We were a beaten party last night if the other Democratic leaders had not, through lealousy of Clingman or from some unexplained impulse, defeated the Plurality rule, Every Banks man but Lewis D. Campbell voted for it, not suspecting that all the National Union-saving Americans would vote for a Democratic Secessionist, who happened to be born in Ireland, and is none the worse for that, according to our notions. When the House adjourned last night, all Washingten supposed Banks irrevocably beaten, and was immensely jubilant thereupon. Some of our truest men were for the first time frightened, and urged the expediency of taking down Banks and putting up some candidate who could obtain the votes of Dunn & Co. But that expedient was soon proved, as I always knew it was, impracticable. A large majority of the Banks men utterly refused to move. Mr. Banks was very decisively notified that his declining would only tear us to pieces-it could not insure the transfer of his friends to any one else. Such men as Gen. Spinner of our State, Messrs, Nichols and Day of Ohio, who have separated from the Democratic party on the Nebraska question, gave notice that if Mr. Banks could not be elected, then no Anti-Nebraska man could. Before 10 o'clock it was settled that we should stand or fall with Banks, and from that moment everything

went steadily forward. At the Levee last evening, the President congratulated Mr. Aiken in advance on his election to the Speakership, saving that he knew he would be chosen, and that he might not see him to congratulate him immediately afterward. Through all the camp of Nebraskaism, exultation ruled the hour. For, they said, Messrs. Broome, Valk, Bayard, Clark and Whitney have just voted for Aiken; of course, they will do it again to-morrow, and their votes will elect him.
"But with the morrow cool reflection came."

These gentlemen, with Messrs. Millward, Culom Fuller and Winter Davis, perceived that they could not afford to elect Mr. Aiken-that, in dealing a blow at us "Black Republicans" they would utterly demolish themselves and their National American party. So they held off, and let Mr. Banks be elected.

The city is full of rumors as to a correspondence or conference between Gov. Aiken and the South Americans, wherein he has expressed his concurrence in their leading principles. When interrogated concerning it in the House to-day, Mr. A. evasively answered that he was not a candidate for Speaker. Why did he not say, if he truthfully could, that he had given no assurance to one of the South Americans calculated and intended to secure the votes of that interesting party for the Speakership! I am assured that such a letter was written. and the vote shows that it had its effect. 'Every American from the southward of the Potomac every one from the Slave States but Cullen of Delaware and Winter Davis of Maryland-voted for Aiken. When this alleged correspondence or minute of conference comes out, we shall doubtless know why.

I have intimated that the Democratic leaders seemed deficient in gallantry and magnanimity in their warfare on Mr. Banks. I have paid the penalty of expressing this opinion with regard to those who supported Rust's resolution; and that opinion is unchanged. Let me, then, render my testimony to the manly bearing of the great majority of them from the moment that their defeat was proclaimed. When Mr. Benson as one of the tellers announced that Mr. Banks, by reason of the adoption of the Plurality rule and the votes taken under it, had been duly elected Speaker, Dr. Marshall of Ky. raised an objection, which was promptly rebutted by Howell Cobb and other leading Democrats, who declared that they had fought their battle out to the last cartridge, and would countenance no factious resistance to the choice now fairly made. Gov. Aiken, though sorely disappointed by the issue, was foremost in proffering acquiescence, volunteering to conduct Mr. Banks to the Chair. Here Mr. Clingman moved a resolution recognizing and ratifying the election of Mr. Banks, which was carried by 156 to 40-31 of the latter Southern Democrats and 9 South Americans-and so the last cavil was dissipated. Mr Banks was conducted to the Chair, briefly returned thanks for the honor done him, and then, after a richly-deserved vote of thanks to Clerk Forney for his able and upright discharge of the duties of Chairman during this unprecedented struggle, the House, on motion of Howell Cobb, adjourned.

THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKER REVIEWED Editoral Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4, 1856.

The most extraordinary struggle on record for the presiding officer of a deliberative body closed on Saturday night, and the House, after nine weeks of chaes, is to-day proceeding regularly with its business under the guidance of a Speaker. It would have been difficult for any man in his anomalous position to do better than Mr. Forney did through these stormy nine weeks; but an ex-Clerk has no authority, no means of enforcing his mandates save appeals to the magnanimity of disturbers and to the self-respect of the House, and these weeks have witnessed appeals from the floor and responses from the galleries which would better have befitted the worst phases of the French Revolution. There is a general feeling of relief and thankfulness that the semi-anarchy is at an end. And, since I am not quite well enough to attend at the Capital this bitter-cold day, let me proffer some suggestions prompted by a review of this remarkable contest.

A good many journals have seen fit to arraign me for the part I have taken in this contest. I have duly considered their suggestions but replied to no attacks. It seems that I may now explain my own position without harm to any one else. I will take, therefore, the impeachment of The Indiana State Journal as a type of the whole, and let my answer to that serve for all the rest. The Journal says:

"THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Horace Greeley writes to THE N. Y. TRIBUNE of Friday as follows in reference to a move made by Cumback of this State to secure a Speaker:

"Finally, Mr. Cumback of Indians, as if not entirely satisfied with the mischief accomplished, offered a proposition to make Mr. Mace Speaker, but finally withdrew it. It was reported that this is premomitory of the desertion of Mr. Banks by several members from Indiana, and that some Pennsylvanians are expected to follow sait. Ah! well, gentlemen, you can break down the party which elected you; but what then?"

"Mr. Cumback's course may not have been the niers are expected to follow sait. Ah! well, gentlemen, you can break down the party which elected you; but what then?"
"Mr. Cumback's course may not have been the safest possible. All men don't see the same thing in the same way. But whether he acted for the best or worst, we are sure he acted honestly and with no purpose of treachery to the party. There is no sort of doubt that Mr. Greeley blusself is doing more to break down the party than any five men in Washington. His influence, so little guided by moderation, and so often bent to absolute injustice, does nothing but harm. Men who have stood by Banks faithfully for six weeks, without a moment's wavering, should be spared the imputation of dishonesty when they suggest some other way to get out of the difficulty than that Mr. Greeley approves. Savage censures of what is at worst injudicious, not dishonest conduct, does nothing but harm; and such have been Mr. Greeley's comments in every case in which a Republican has comments in every case in which a Republican ha chosen to differ from him. We have no doubt that hi have created more ill-feeling, hardened indiference into absolute extrangement, and widened the breach between recusants and the party more than breach between recusants and the party more than any other influence operating at the Capital. We believe with him that the Anti-Nebraska men should stand by Banks to the last, but we can believe that honest men may think otherwise. Mr. Cumback and Mr. Brenton, both of whom have come in for a share of the autocratic editor's lashings, are as true as Mr. Greeley, as honest and devoted to the cause of Freedom as he is, and far more likely to do it real service as he is, and far more likely to do it real service he is if he persists in the course he has so far red. If he owned the Republicans in Congress, he could hardly be more imperious. Considering the defeats that have so often followed his plans and efforts, he might by this time, we think, have acquired a wholesome distrust of his own infallibility."

-The reader will judge whether my remarks on Mr. Cumback's proposition are truly characterized as "savage censures," and whether they involve "the imputation of dishonesty." I believe Mr. Cumback at heart as true a man as there is in Congress, yet I think he was overpersuaded by the malign influences surrounding him into making a demonstration which his own calm judgment must disapprove. His proposition, coming right on the back of Mr. Thorington's to elect Mr. Campbell, seemed to me to prophesy and to pro mote a general demoralization and breaking up of the Anti-Nebraska party. As such, I condemned it. If I were wrong in my inference, let the public, with the whole case before them, condemn me -Now, to the main question. I am accused of

"savage censures" of every Republican "who has 'chosen to differ from " me. I deny the imputation, and say that I only condemned those who fell out of line with the Anti-Nebraska party. So long as there was no nominated candidate of that party for Speaker, I maintained the full and equal right of every Member to vote for any Anti-Nebraska man e may have preferred or deemed available. Ther Mr. Cumback or Mr. Brenton was at perfect liberty to move any sort of resolution, propose any candi date, or drop any one already in nomination. But at length a nominating caucus was called-(and the impulse to it came from Indiana)—a large majority of the Anti-Nebraska Members attended it-and Mr. Banks was there nominated for Speaker by a very decisive vote. Now, it seemed to me that the case was bravely altered-that, unless repelled by a conviction that the candidate so nominated was incompetent or unworthy, every Anti-Nebraska Member was bound to support Mr. Banks heartily. steadily, constantly in the House, until another caucus, duly called and held, should have decided that the welfare of the common cause required a concentration on some other man. Am I right or wrong in this position? If right, then the moven cuts of Messrs. Thorington, Brenton and Cumback were wrong-not necessarily wrong in purpose. but inconsistent with fidelity to their brethren who had united in the nomination of Mr. Banks, and who still adhered to it. I trust they did not see the matter in this light, but I can see it in no other Their "differing from" me, then, was of no sort of consequence; and my "savage censures" would

bave been of just as hitle account had they as been based on a real derelier on on their part.

-I believe I cannot be provoked to allude this matter again-not even by sneers at "the "defeats which have so often followed" my plans and efforts." It has been my bad luck through life to put a little more confidence in heman nature, and consequently in the policy of straightforward, manly dealing, than facts would warrant; but this kind of calculation does not always fail, and it has not in this contest.

Henceforth, let this strife be forgotten. If I have hastily misjudged any one as untrue to the great cause of Freedom in the Territories, merely because he did not agree with me as to the best mode of advancing that cause, his steady fidelity will rebuke me as ne words could do. Not he who begins well, but he who endures to the end will be esteemed and trusted by that popular heart which measures and judges us all. I may have spoken unkindly of some Members

who seemed to wish Mr. Banks dropped in the hope, severally entertained, of falling heir to the post. As I have used no name in this connection. none need be offended. But as this has been construed as applying to Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, let me repel this implication. Mr. Campbell has felt that he was not well used in the outset of this canvass, and with apparent reason. He was undoubtedly the most popular Member on the Anti-Nebraska side of the House, had done the most work for the cause, both in Congress and before the People, and is still able to do more than any man in the present House. True, he made one grave mistake last summer, which THE TRIBURE sharply reproved, but not more pointedly than it did the vote of Mr. Banks by which the Nebraska bill was got out of Committee. If it had been a mere question of original personal preference, I have no doubt that Mr. Campbell would have proved the favorite. But Mr. Campbell indeed misjudges his friends if he believes that all were untrue to him who deemed another man better adapted to the Speakership, while he was esteemed better qualified for the more conspicuous and not less influential position of leader in debate of the struggle for Free Kansas and Freedom in the Territories. I make no claim to be regarded as one of those friends; I was openly and decidedly for Mr. Banks as Speaker from the start; but I know what others thought and said, and there were as true friends of Mr. Campbell who took the view just indicated as any in the House.

### THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

DETROIT ELECTION.

during the canvase.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856. O. M. Hyde, Republican, has been elected Mayer of this city by about two hundred majority over A. W. Buell, the Administration candidate. Mr. Buell was in Congress in 1850, and voted for the Fugitive Slave

law. The Slavery issue was therefore fairly presented

#### XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1856. Mr. CLAYTON introduced a resolution appropriating 200 cords of wood to the suffering poor of Washington, to be paid for out of the contingent fund.

Messrs, HUNTER and TOOMBS regarded it as a

perversion of that fund.

Mr. CLAY moved, as an amendment, that the wood be paid for out of the per dism of Members in equal

be paid for out of the per diem of Members in equaproportions.

Mr. TOOMBS, preferring to be his own almoner,
moved an amendment, that the wood be paid from the
per diem of Members voting for the resolution.

Mr. WELLER hoped Senators would individually
contribute for the rehef of the poor, and on his motion
the resolution was laid on the table by seven majority.

Mr. WELLER introduced a bill authorizing the
coinage, at San Francisco mint, of "unions," of the
value of \$100 each, and half unions of the value
of \$50, to be made conformably to the standard gold
woins, and received as legal tender.

The consideration of the Central American question
was then resumed, and

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The consideration of the Central American question was then resumed, and
Mr. FOOT, although not an admirer of Mr. Buchanan, took pleasure in eulogizing the arguments advanced by that gentleman to sustain the views he estertained of the proper construction of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty. He regarded the reasoning of Mr. Buchanan as sound and of consummate ability. The faithful observance of the treaty requires of her Majesty's Government the immediate withdrawal from any actual occupancy of or dominion over any portion of the Mequito territory or seacoast by virtue of a pretended protectorate. The claims of England over Central America and the Bay Islands, being founded on no right of discovery, conquest, purchase or treaty, her occupation of the territory is, consequently, a clear case of forcible entry and detainer, and her right the same that a highwayman has to pursue an unarmed traveler. He maintained that the honor of this country, no less than its interests, demands that we shall insist upon England's fai-filling her treaty stipulations. The idea of yielding to the pretensions of that Government, and allowing her to evade its plain provisions, is not to be thought of for a moment. He proposed that a direct Congressional declaration be made for our construction of the treaty, and of our purpose to enforce the obligations resulting from that construction. If this prove unavailing, and after some proposition similar to that suggested by Mr. Seward, namely: to give England official and formal notice that she must withdraw from her Central American occupations by a given day, if, then, se still holds out, and disregards all our summons, be sould have her removed by force of arms. Let England understand that we are in earnest about this, and that it is not a second edition of "fifty-four forty or fight," and then backing down to forty nine. It after so much forbearance, war comes, let it come—re shall be justified both by Go after so much forbearance, war comes, let it come—we shall be justified both by God and man.

Mr. WILSON obtained the floor, and the Sense adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House refused by twelve majority to table the resolution effered by Mr. Nichols yesterday, declaring Adam J. Glossbrenner Sergeant-at-Arms.

The resolution (declaring Mr. Glossbrenner, Sergeant-at-Arms) was then adopted by 103 against 28.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution declaring Nethan Darling Door-Keeper of the House. Adopted by 119 against 28.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Penn.) offered a resolution declaring Robert Morris Postmaster. Adopted, 108 against 27.

The Rules of the last House were adopted till other

The Rules of the last House were adopted till otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER there was ordered to be paid out of the Contingent Fund to John W. Forney, late Clerk, who presided over the House during its disorganization, \$8 per day in addition to his regular salary, from December 3, to February 4.

Mr. BINGHAM offered a resolution declaring 0. Follett, of Columbus, Ohio, Printer to the House, pending which the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.
The New-York Mail of this morning has not arrived

Ionday's mail reached here to-day.

Mr. Follett will probably be elected House Printer -morrow.

The Constitution of New Granada having been re-

The Constitution of New Granada having been is modeled since the treaty between that Government and the United States regarding the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus, this Government has been advised that new joint arrangements have become necessary. Granada requires that her Legation here must be apprized of our intention to transport troops, is order that the Governor of Panama, being advised of the fact, may be able to distinguish mere adventurous squads from bona fide military forces, which, in transit, must conform to the civil laws of that country.

squads from bona fide mintary forces, which, in tra-must conform to the civil laws of that country.

The area around the Hall of Representatives was densely crowded this afternoon with hundreds of officese kers, while others sought refuge in the rounds of the Capitol. Members, before and even during the session of the House, were constantly signing appli-cant's papers. No sooner had Capt. Darling qualities as door-keeper, than he removed a messenger and ap-pointed his successor. This served as a signal for the